Business Motices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - For all manu Sciuring purposes Singer's Suverse Machines are deemed in dispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, be-made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and, being arranged with furnishedge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, he avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomes! Sawing Ma-chine ever made, and the earlest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant ammanment. Frice \$190, with fron table complete. I. M. Sixons & Ca., No. 458 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARYIN'S WILDER PATEST SALEMANDER SAFES,
WILDER PATEST SALEMANDER SAFES,
Without years in me, and have Noner Fusied to procontents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, socured by our
Lia Bellie Lock,
Which is recommended.

which is proof against Powder and Burgars.

Breams & Marvin,
For sale by No. 46 Morray et , N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,-New and second band, best Boston and New-York makes, at astonishingly low prices for each. The Works large and popular outsings of tuste at half price, at the great Plaints and Music acrops of Torace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

Wholesele and retail, No. 11 Wallet., second floor.

REMOVAL -- CANTRELL'S customers on the east add of the city are informed that he will hereafter devote his checkers affection to his new establishment, No. 213 Brandway, between 18th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Garrans, Surprass, Ovansmons, Manyar and Missays Succes, &c., at his castal prices, which are tuplereasily known to be lower than those of any other desior in he ofty.

Castrant, No. 213 Broadway.

Families bound to California should procure supply of "AMERICAN SCHLDITTED MILK" It is pure Dutchessory Milk in a dry form, and indispensable to comfort and the health of children. Depot No. 25 Southest. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M.

PATRICE, sole manufacturer of the above colchrated Sarms, and PATRICE POWDER-PROOF DISTANCE LOCKS and Gross-Bars. Also, Fine and Burgatan-Proof Stormanner of Parkon Sarms, for after plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-at., one door below Madon-law. PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Lethe best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Clean-ing Outling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

CANTRELL'S ONLY ESTABLISHMENT IS AT No. 815 Rodalway — He has removed his entire stock from his former were on the cast side of the city so the his contoner residing in that portion of the city must hereafter extend the walks for we are positive they cannot do without his excellent Garrage. Twelve and four-sen shillings for articles that cannot be purchased eigenviere for nearly double the price, cannot fail to obtact the ladies to Cantallal's.

SALTRHEUM OF THREE YEARS Cured by Dr. Souris's Magnetic Salve. C. Pulls, 129 Avenue B. For sale at Dr. S. B. Souris's, No. 27 Gain zear Church, and at draugists; also at Milleri's Music St Broadway, near Pearl-st.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale state office.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND

FOR THE BLOOD—Take J. R. STAFFORD'S INON and SULPHUR POWDERS; 12 for \$1, at No. 16 State-st., ext. olde of Battery.

New-York Daily Tribune.

PRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
C. Hall, West Point-What State? Only ten courts in letter;

Edward Downes and T. H. Pease are Agents in New-Haves or the sale of The Trinuxe.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning.' It will contain the Congressional Proceedings, Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest in portant Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Moses Taylor leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

Will saitpeter explode ! Will lager beer intoxicate? These great questions have never been settled, but the lager is in a fair way of solution just now in a Brooklyn Court. Sir John Falstaff was great on sack; but his drinking is beneath contempt when compared with the bibulous feats of the lager-drinkers of our day. Only think of seven gallons of lager going down one threat in the space of two hours! It is sworn to, but we don't swallow it, nor do we believe anybody else will.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners last evening, Gen. Nye denied that an assessment had been levied on the Pelice to raise \$15,000 for the purchase of a house, to be presented to himself. de in THE TRIBUNE was that the house was to be presented to his wife; he did not deny that. Mayor Tiemann stated that several policemen had complained to him that they had been assessed \$15. A letter was received from Mr. Peletiah Perit resigning his position in the Board. The resignation was accepted.

The Commissioners of the Central Park adopted a proposition on Wednesday which appears very basty and inconsiderate. They determined to require all competitors who offer designs for the laying out of the Park to furnish also complete working estimates. As the designs are to be handed in within three weeks, this resolution is simply impracticable. No engineer could complete the required estimates in less time than three months. Besides, the Commissioners long ago put forth an offer of rewards for designs, without saying anything about such detailed specifications. It is by no means plain that they have the right, after having thus kept fifty or hundred men at work for the whole Winter preparing designs, to come in now and impose new conditions. We can understand the fairness of this course just as little as its

Our sharp-sighted city officials have just discovered the fact that a ferry to Staten Island has been running a year and a half without license or any other authority. It is or was owned by George Law, and was originally established to bring atone for the sea-wall of the enlarged Battery.

The Assessments swindles begin to open finely. Let every man who has an unpaid assessment demand proof that all is fair, and every one who thinks he has been imposed upon make a business of ferreting out the supposed knavery.

The General Assembly of the Rhode Island Legislature has passed, by a nearly unanimous vote, resolutions instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to oppose the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolutions denouncing the Lecompton swindle passed the lower House of the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday by a vote of 31 to 17. Moderate resolutions, expressive of confidence in the Administration, also passed by a vote of 31 to 21, the Democrats all voting in the affirmative.

The lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature passed resolutions yesterday directing the Special Committee on Kansas Affairs not to report tetil March 10.

others have been indicted in New Orleans for vio-

for trial on the fourth Monday in April.

In the SENATE yesterday, Mr. Jones, after presenting the joint resolution of the Legislature of lows, instructing the representatives of that State in Congress to vote against the Lecompton Constitution, coolly remarked that he should vote the other way; he should do everything in his power to sustain the Administration, believing, as he did, that Kansas and Minnesota ought to come into the Union as twin sisters. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Poreign Relations to inquire whether the Turkish Government proposed to send an officer here to examine our navy, etc., and if so, whether, a public reception should be given him; and instructing the Committee on Printing to examine the accounts of the printing establishments in Washington as regards work not performed by order of Congress. The French Spoliation bill was reported by Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Trumbull urged the Senate to take up the case of the bogus Indiana Senators, but the subject was tabled by a vote of 28 to 18. The consideration of the Kansas question was then resumed. Mr. Douglas offered a resolution calling on the Executive for information touching the number of votes east at all the Kanses elections, the reasons for rejecting certain returns, and kindred matters, and urged its immediate consideration, but Mr. Mason objected. Mr. Brown of Mississippi finished his speech. Mr. Wilson of Massachusetta replied. Mr. Green of Missouri followed up the attack, and was also demolished by Mr. Wilson. who showed himself fully able, according to our Washington correspondence, to cope with both his opponents, single-handed. The Senate then adurned to Monday. In the House, Messes, Boyce (S. C.), Quitman

Miss.), Trippe (Ga.), Garnett (Va., Mott (Ohio). Wortendyke (N. J.), and Spinner (N. Y.), were appointed a Select Committee to examine the navigation laws and the existing duties on imports, and to consider the expediency of reducing the expenditures of Government and of a gradual repeal of all duties and a resort to direct taxation. Mr. J. D. Williamson was brought before the House to answer for contempt in disobeying the summons of the Tariff Investigating Committee. In reply to the usual quations, he said that he was in the custody of the Sheriff when sent for, and that he doubted the authority of the House to compel him to divulge his private transactions, and meant to bring the question before a judicial tribunal. He was, however, prepared to answer all proper questions. What to do with the delinquent was the inquiry, eliciting a number of propositions, and an animated discussion, which was broken short by a statement from Mr. John Cochrane, to the effect that Mr. Williamson was ready to withdraw his answer. It was agreed that he should have leave so to do, and to submit an amended answer to-day meantime to remain in the custody of the Sergeantat-Arms. Mr. George Taylor presented a petition from the Mayor and 1,000 citizens of Brooklyn in favor of the freedom of the public lands. The residue of the session was spent in considering the report of the Committee on Elections against allowing Mr. Campbell to take further testimony in the Ohio election case; but no conclusion was arrived at.

It used to be the doctrine of Great Britain with respect to her colonies, that they were to be governed, not for the benefit, advantage and good of the inhabitants, but for the convemence, pront and benefit of the mother country. This old doctrine of imperial selfishness, long since abandoned and repudiated by Great Britain in her relations to her colonies. Mr. Buchanan has taken and applied to the relations between the United States and their

In his late extraordinary Message in favor of the Lecompton Constitution the President urges that document on the favorable consideration of Congress, not because it is agreeable to the people of Kansas, but because "its rejection will be keenly "felt by the people of fourteen States of the "Union where Slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States." As to th people of Kansas, they are contemptuously spoken of as "a few thousands "-and stigmatized as factions and rebels at that-whose wishes and interests are but dust in the balance compared with that of their lords and masters in Congress assembled.

But Mr. Buchanan pushes this doctrine a great dea' further than ever the British did. If the great point to be considered in this question of a State Government for Kansas is not the wishes and interests of the "few thousand people" who are to be subject to that State Government, so neither does the President undertake to substitute for the interests and wishes of those "few thousand people," the interests and wishes of the greater number of States, or of the immense majority of the citizens of the Union. In transferring the decision upon the Lecompton Constitution from the tribunal of Kansas to the tribunal of the nation, the President still zealously adheres to the principle which, from first to last, has been acted upon by the concoctors and friends of that instrument, that the minority ought to govern. Setting aside, as if totally unworthy of notice, the wishes, interests and institutions of seventeen States of the Union, the President urges the Lecompton Constitution on the ground that its rejection will be "keenly felt" by

the people of fourteen States of the Union where Slavery is recognized." Thus not only is the majority of the States, having a majority two to one of the citizens of the Union, left entirely out of account, but the Lecompton Constitution is pressed upon Congress exclusively upon the ground of its being agreeable to an interest which includes only a very lean minority indeed of the citizens of even those fourteen favored States. Congress, says the President, must swallow the Lecompton Constitution, minority Constitution and political fraud though it may be, and must force it down the reluctant throats of the people of Kansas. Why ' Because, though disagreeable to the people of Kansas, it is agreeable to the great body of the people of the Union? O, no! not at all. The great body of the people of the Union seem to be just as insignificant in the eyes of the President, and just as little worthy of consideration as the "few thousand" Kansas "reb-The Lecempton Constitution must be estabished as the Constitution of Kansas, because its rejection would be "keenly felt" by three hundred

and fifty thousand slaveholders. The President plainly implies, in the closing part of his message, his expectation that these few thousand slaveholders, if they fail to force Congress to join the President in turning their overever and slave-driver to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, will forthwith set on foot a rebellion of their own, with a view to overthrow Mesars. William Walker, Frank Anderson and | the Government and to break up the Union. But a bellion, it seems, is quite a different thing, ac-

lating the centrality laws. The accused were held | cording to the locality where it takes place. Rebellion, or what he chooses to call such in Kansas, the President is ready enough to hold up to indignation, but as against a conspiracy, which he would have us believe is on foot to disselve the Union and overturn the Government-instead of sending Gen. Harney and his two thousand men to look after the rebels-he falls into an ecstacy of cowardice, and with tears in his eyes cal's upon Congress to avert the danger by allowing this factious and blustering minority to force this Lecompton Constitution not merely on the people of Kansas, but upon the people of the United States.

If, after all, it be anything better than crecodile tears which President Buckanan sheds so profusely over the dargers which he says threaten the Constitution and the Union, there are some things which he will do well to take into ecusideration. There are several ways of destroying a Constitu tion and the Government established under it. One is to crush it by brute military force, as Bonaparte the First crushed the Directorial Constitution under which he had risen to fame and eminence, and as Bonaparte the Second crushed the late Republican Constitution, which, in his character of President under it, he had again and again swore to support. But there is another way of crushing Constitutions, which, though not so demonstrative, nor so striking to the apprehension of the multitude, is not a whit less effectual and complete. The outside forms of a Constitution may all remain undisturbed while the inside substance of it may be as completely abstracted as that of an egg sucked by a fox, or a bank safe operated upon by a frau lulent President and ,a careless Board of Directors. The liberties of many Republics have perished in this way. Everybody knows the familiar example of Rome, where all the forms of popular elections, the choice of consuls, practors and other magistrates, and the deliberations of a Senate were kept up for more than a century after the Government had become an absolute monarchy.

In fact, this latter method of attacking and overthrowing a Constitution is infinitely the most dangerous of the two-a truth especially applicable to our own case. Suppose the worst forebodings of our frightened Chief Magistrate at Washington should be fulfilled-suppose the Southern fire-enters should take occasion from the rejection of that impudent fraud, the Iscompton Constitution, to undertake to give practical effect to their long-cherished plans of dissolving the Union. In that case it is quite within the verge of possibility-for we take it for granted that in such an event President Buchanan would forthwith give place to somebody more adequate to the emergency-it is within the range of possibility that the conspirators and rebels, instead of destroying the Constitution, would only succeed in destroying themselves, and that these irritating parasites on the body politic, being, by the seasonable application of a little sulphur and saltpeter, administered perhaps by Dr. Harney, got rid of, the Constitution would find itself more vigorous and stronger than ever. But even suppose that these slaveholding rebels, aided by the cowardice and imbecility of our superannuated President, if not indeed secretly encouraged by him, under the influence, we will suppose, not of malice against free labor, but of senile hallucination-even suppose that, under circumstances so favorable to them, the slaveholders should succeed in running off with fourteen States. We should still have left a larger number of States than the original thirteen, a much wider extent of territory, a much more numerous, homogeneous, better educated and more intelligent population, with which still to try, under the Federal Constitution, the great democratic experiment of free government, and that, too, without being loaded down-as badly off in that respect as poer Christian himself-with the terrible burden of

Suppose, however, that the operation against our democratical Government is to be carried on upon the other plan. Suppose that the slaveholders, with Mr. Buchanan to chip a little hole for them through the shell, are to be allowed quietly and stealthily to such out all the contents. Suppose that, with Il the forms of democracy kept up, and plenty of office seekers and office-holders to talk bunkum, like the President, about State Rights and Popular Sovereignty, the principle is to be introduced and established that the minority, whether of States or of individuals, is to dominate over the majority; that fourteen States are to carry the day over seventeen States; and that in all conflicts of feeling or interest, three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders are to count more than three millions or more of non-slaveholders. Should this operation be allowed to go on as it has been going on for eight or ten years past, and as Mr. Buchanan is so urgent to have it continue, in that case we shall awake some day, and that no very distant day, to the frightful consciousness, as horrible as that of the stockholders and depositors in certain banks, that the inheritance we counted on and fondly hoped to secure to our children, is clean gone-gone beyond hope of redemption or recovery.

So far from seeing in the insolent threats of Southern politicians any reason whatever for submitting to or compelling the people of Kansas to submit to the Lecompton Constitution, we see in those threats an additional and a very strong reason for rejecting this attempted imposition upon ourselves no less than on the people of Kansas, with all the contempt and reprobation it so richly deserves. If such is the bond of connection between us and the South-submission on our part, without objection or murmur, to any fraud, any delusion, however barefaced, to any political swindle however patent, which they may see fit, for the benefit of slaveholding and the extension of Slavery, to impose upon us-if we must be ready to swear, as they may successively suggest, the same thing to be not merely a camel, a weasel, a whale, but black to be white, cheating to be the true basis of lawful government, two thousand Federal bayonets the impersonation of Popular Sovereignty and a State Constitution forced upon Kansas by Congress an exemplification of Congressional nonintervention-if these are the only terms on which our Southern brethren are willing to remain in the Union, the sooner we know it the better. If there is, as there is said to be, a conspiracy throughout the South ready to burst out at the first convenient opportunity, for the dissolution of the Union, the sooner these gentlemen show their hands and take their stand the better. It would be impossible for a case ever to occur in which they should have less semblance of provocation or justification than the present. If the fire-eaters are so bent on the dissolution of the Union as to be willing to make the rejection of the Lecompton swindle the basis of their prenunciamiente, it is utterly in vain to hope to conciliate and pacify them by any concessions, however humiliating. In fact, it is reasonable to

to so base a humiliation, would add not a little to their desire to separate themselves from such mean-spirited associates.

Our affection for the Hon. Caleb Cushing increases space. From the lowly station of Attorney-General of the United States, he has risen to be the Representative of the Town of Newburyport, in the Massachusetts Legislature. What further and higher flights may be in reserve for him, we cannot accurately compute; but our extra-professional opinion is, that he will soar to an attitude quite beyond the range of human eyes, and too lofty to be scanned by the largest astronomical tubes, or lenses, or reflectors. Wherever he goes he assumes the god, affects to nod and scems to shake the spheres. Thus, from his elevated place in the Massachusetts House, on Monday last, he made a speech which, according to The Boston Transcript, had a paralytic, palsical and epileptical effect upon all the members of the Republican profession. It was what you may call a crusher and a settler. "No one," says our Oolong and Bohea cotemporary "had the courage or ability to reply to Mr. Cushing's address." Now this. we must declare, shows a deplorable lack of brains, speech and tongue, on the part of the R-publican Representatives. Some one should at least have whistled, to prove that he was struggling to keep bis courage up. But Caleb had them. They were magnetized. They were galvanized. They did not recover the use of their lingual members until the time came for taking a vote upon Mr. Cushing's Preamble and Order;" and then, we must do them the justice to say, they smashed Caleb and his Preamble and his Order, in the most satisfactory and decided manner. They could at least vote, if they could not talk.

Our readers may wish, and naturally, to know the gist of this "Preamble and Order," and what Mr. Cushing's speech-destroying speech was about. Lend us your ears! Know that a few days before this momentous crisis, the House had, in the exercise of its sovereign jurisdiction, granted the use of its chamber to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, the members of that smiable body de siring to hold a meeting within the sacred legislative walls. Mr. Cushing was much incensed at the time, and made a small speech against the grant. He made a great mistake in not bringing out the big guns employed by him in the subsequent bembardment at present under review. Now, we are not particular friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Its members are always rebuking us, although we do our best to keep in the right way, and to help a good cause. Nathless, we do not see any reason for refusing them the use of the Hall. It is not a consecrated edifice. It is merely a large, extremely inconvenient, and decidedly ugly room, in which we should not care to hold a meeting, albeit we had our life to plead for. But the M. A. S. S. wented it; and de gustibus, etc., being considered, and the fact being also considered that the members had helped to pay for it, and the presumption. moreover, being that, however fiery or thunderous the speeches might be, they would not lead to conflagration or ruin, we do not see why the petitioners should have been refused. The Hall is used during the session for multifarious and for miscellancous purposes. The jockeys of horse hold forth there upon the points of that noble steed. The cultivators of gigantic potatoes have there enlarged upon the dimensions of their miracu-lous esculents. Accomplished dumb people have there, of an evening, set the occupants by day a good example. From the august rostrum has the cause of Temperance been advocated. We are not sure that "Spiritualism" has been there advocated, but we are certain that Phrenology has. Why then exclude the Anti-Slavery people? There was a time when they were obliged to go there under far different circumstances-to go there to show cause, before a Legislative Committee, why they should not be sent to prison like common felons-a time when Charles Follen (dear and honored name!) was bullied and badgered by a sucking legislator who was wesned so soon that he was hindered of his growth, and has never been a legislator since-when lliam Ellery Channing, true to the promp one of the gentlest hearts which ever best in a human bosom, came forward there to take the despised and persecuted by the hand. Why not give these people their little triumph, despite their eccentricities and deficient catholicity!

But Caleb (who used to cotton to these same folk in the days when they voted, for their votes) was aroused to a fearful degree of indignation. He attended the meeting aforesaid incognito, like Haroun Alraschid, and he heard things which chilled him all over, and roused his capillary ornaments to the porcupine erection. He heard the traitors boasting that they dictated the course of the Massachusetts Legislature. He heard loudvoiced men, and perhaps soft-voiced women, calling for the removal of Judge Loring. This was too much for him. The cup of his indignation ran over, we will say to the quantity of a quart. He went home and prepared his battery of eight "whereases" and one "therefore." The substance of the first was that the House had been bullied in its own demicile-that the Legislative lion had been bearded in his own den, and the Legislative Douglas in his own hall-that this was a thing which they ought not stand, and would not stand, under any circumstances. "Therefore, ordered" that the Committee to whom petitions for the removal of Judge Loring have been referred, be discharged from their consideration, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw. There's a jump for you! Or, rather, there is the longest "therefore" that ever served for a bridge between Preamble and Order.

Mr. Cushing sustained his bantling in a speech characterized, according to an admiring newspaper. by " elegance of diction and force of utterance." But to speak not elegantly, but forcibly, it was no go. The House had the good sense to see that whatever the Garrisonians might say, and however errogeous might be their opinions, neither their speech nor their views had anything to do with the question whether Judge Loring, after having been legislated, hissed, hooted and howled out of an office, should resolutely persist in keeping it. So after Caleb had exhausted his wind, the House pricked the variegated soap-bubble which he had blown, and it subsided into its original suds.

Remarks of an Express Office. — The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Jeffersor ion of the 28th says that the express office in that city was entered by burglars on the night of the 26th inst. The front door had been opened by some means, the key having been left inside in the lock when the office was closed on that evening. The safe was opened (the key having been taken from beneath the pillow where a young man lay sleeping, without awaking him), and \$3,800 extracted therefrom. It is supposed that chloroform had been given to the young man while asleep, as he sleept beyond his usual waking time to attend the morning railroad train. A waking time to attend the morning railroad train. A suppose that the contempt which would naturally and reasonably be excited against us by submitting of the ecroundels has as yet been obtained.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. om Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858. The debate in the Senate to-day on the Kansas question was one of the most exciting of the Session. Senators Brown and Green combined to crush out Mr. Wilson. The Massachusetts Senator repelled their attack in two speeches with great force and spirit, and in a very animated manner. He had decidedly the best of the contest, and was warmly congratulated by Republican Senators on his success.

In the caucus of Anti-Lecompton Democrats, last night, the main proposition was to choose by election the Select Committee, to whom the Kansas question shall be referred, instead of leaving its appointment to the Speaker. The caucus could not be brought to unanimity on this proposition. The Republicans were all for it.

To-day it was agreed to make the contest simply on the issue of substituting a Select Committee for the Committee on Territories.

It was also agreed to force a vote to-day on the reference to a Select Committee; but the unexpectedly long debate on the case of Lewis Campbell frustrated this plan. All Anti-Lecomptonites were present except Messrs, Edie, Roberts, Matteson and Murray, who are absent from the city. Messrs. Dawes, Kunkel and Hickman have returned.

The vote on the resolution to give Mr. Campbell time to rebut Mr. Vallandigham's testimony will be close. The Republicans and South Americans will vote ay: but it will need twelve Democrats beside. Mr. Stephens of Georgia made a strong appeal against Mr. Campbell's right to a seat, with evident partisan feelings. From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858. Mr. Douglas's resolutions, calling for specific in formation relative to the Kansas elections referred to in the Messages, were laid over with some feeling on the suggestion of Mr. Slidell. The majority must meet them, however, and the public will then see how great is the authority for the President's statements.

Indications authorize the belief that the House will grant an extension of time to Mr. Campbell in the election case.

The Douglas Democrats will unite with the Republicans in making it a test vote on Harris's resolutions, which the Administration is prepared to accept. The Lecomptonites supposed to-day that they could command a small majority; but if there are twenty-five defaulters there is no reasonable prospect of this, though several Republicans are One proposition entertained by the Douglas cau-

cus last night was to elect a Special Committee of thirteen, but the unequal distribution failed of satisiying the Republicans, and was abandoned this

The testimony before the Tariff Committee only substantiates the admitted statement that Gov. Banks borrowed \$700, years ago, from Lawrence, Stone & Co., a transaction having no connection whatever with the pending investigation.

Although Mr. Haskin is the only New-York Member distinctly committed against Lecompton, at least three others are considerably exercised it mind, and will probably be absent on the test or final votes.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858. Mr. Williamson, whose case caused so much excite nent in the House to-day, this evening appeared before the Select Committee, and it is said will answer all legal questiens-not, however, implicating individuals—in the alleged frauds connected with the passage of the Tariff act. The report that he has purged himor the Tarin act. The report that he has purged himself of contempt seems to be sustained by the fact that he is at liberty, although detained as a witness.

The House Committee on Patents has reported a bill extending for seven years the patent of David Bruce for his type-casting machine, and a bill extending for a like term William Crompton's patent for an approvement in figure or fancy power-looms.

A petition signed by a thousand residents of Acido.

netition signed by a t A peritton signed by a thousand resident of Arizon and has been received at the War Department, asking that mounted troops be stationed in the Territory to protect the inhabitants against the ravages of the

Apache Indians.

The Court of Inquiry, in the case of Commander

The Court of Inquiry, in the case of Commander
Boutwell for disobedience of orders in his return home
from the Pacific, has been postponed, at his request,
until the arrival of the ship John Adams.

The French Spoliation bill, reported by Mr. Crittenden from the Select Committee of the Senate, is accompanied by an able and elaborate report. The
former is similar to that heretofore introduced, and appropriates five million of five per cent stock in sat-isfaction of the claims.

The Douglas Democrats were again in council this

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE....Wasmington, Feb. 4, 1858. Mr. JONES (lows) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Iowa, instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives of that State to oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, for the reason that that in-strument has not been submitted to a fair and honest vote of the people of the Territory, and requesting Senators to resign if they cannot obey the foregoing instructions.

Mr. Jones said he presented the resolution as a Mr. Jones said he presented the resolution as a manufacture of the State, and not because he had

matter of respect to his State, and not because he had the most remote idea of obeying its instructions. He believed that the people of Kansas had had ample opportunities of expressing their views at the ballot-box, and if they refused to do so it was their own

His own mind was made up to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, unless some stronger arguments could be made against it than any which he had yet heard.

it than any which he had yet heard.

The resolutions which he presented were adopted by a strict party vote—every arember of the Democratic perty in the Legislature voting against them. Although he was inclined to think that a majority of the people of lows might now indorse the resolution, he believed that after a thorough examination of the subject they would come to a different conclusion.

For his own part, he intended to do everything in his power to sustain the administration man the second

tion, believing that Kausas and Minnesota ought to be admitted into the Union as twin-sisters, in the same way as was done with Florida and Iowa.

On metion of Mr. MASON (Va.), a resolution was alepted instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether it is in contemplation of the Government of Turkey to send this country an officer of their Navy, with a view to obtain information concerning American improvements in naval architecture, and to procure the construction of one or more vessels of war in some of the ship-yards of the country, and, if so, to inquire what testimonials of respect should be made to the Government of Turkey by giving such officer an appropriate reception.

On motion of Mr. STUART (Mich.), a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to

inquire and report to the Senare was assembled been paid annually during the last five years to each of the establishments of Washington for printing and advertising, of any kind, for the United States, other than that ordered by either House of Congress; whether it has been done by direction of the head of any Department, or civil or military officer thereof, and whether the same has been paid under provisions of a sixther laws. f existing laws; and also to inquire whether any unendments in existing laws are necessary in order to scure a proper economy in the expenses of the flow-rement for these objects, with leave to report by bill

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) from the Select Committee, reported the French Spoliation bill, which was ander the Lecompton Constitution, so far as ander the special order for two weeks hence.

The Senate took up the resolution providing for It had been repeated again and again that the people

taking the testimony in the Indiana contested election

the Senate now proceed to a final determination of the right to seats of Mesars. Bright and Firch, and apoke against allowing those gentlemen to retain them.

Mr. BAYARD (Del.) said the Kansas question was more important. The Senate should not now consume time in discussing contested seats.

On his motion, the subject was tabled—28 against

On his motion, the subject was tabled—23 against 18.3 The consideration of the Kaness Message was re-

Mr. DOUGLAS (II.) submitted a long resolution calling on the President for information touching the number of yotes cast it Kansas at the various elections, with the reasons for rejecting votes at the election of the 4th of January. It embraced all the particulars, together with the correspondence on the subject; and if all the information hereby desired is not in possession of the President or Executive Department, then the necessary orders and steps to be taken to procure the same. He deemed this information material to the consideration of the question, and asked its immediate consideration. Mr. DOUGLAS (III.) submitted a long resolution call

r. MASON (Va.) objected.

consideration.

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) resumed his remarks in favor of the admission of Kansas. While referring to the speeches of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Stuart against the Lecompton Constitution, he asked whether they would have opposed that instrument, if it had been a Free-State Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he took his position upon this subject at a time when the probabilities were that the Slavery clause would be voisdont. His vote would be given without any reference, direct or indirect, to the Slavery question, but would be predicated on the fact that the majority of the people of the Territory are opposed to that instrument as their fundamental law. If they want Slavery they might have it.

Mr. STUART (Mich.) reminded the Senate that he had stated distinctly in his speech that it made no difference to him whether the Constitution with or without Slavery was presented here. Let a Constitution be produced embedding the will of the people and he would vote for it, whether he liked its provisions or not. Beheving that the Lecompton Constitution was against the wishes of a large majority of the people

not. Believing that the Lecoupts n Constitution was against the wishes of a large majority of the people, and convinced that it was no longer a debatable question, as has been demonstrated by the people at the poils, he could not vote to force a Constitution upon them against their will.

Mr. BUOWN and that the Senators had one way

Mr. BROWN said that the Senators had one way Mr. BROWN said that the Senators had one way to scertain what was the will of the people, but he had a different way, and that was to ascertain their will in the mode and at the time prescribed by law. If an election was held and only two-fifths of the people voted for a proposition or a candidate and nobody voted against them, the remainder were supposed to acqueece in it. He had colleagues in the other House who were elected by a minority of the people in their districts, and yet nobody pretended to deny the legality of their election. He said that the dectrine of Popular Sovereignty had never met his approbation. He regarded the course of Brigham Young as a legitimate desiuction from that principle. Jim Lane and his followers think they are popular sovereigns, and have a right to do as they please, even if they take a notion to overturn the lawful government. They were only carrying out this doctrine when they celled a mass meeting at Topeka and resolved that they were the majority, and then proceeded to act upon their resolves. Their conduct reminded him of the resolutions of the Puritans, namely:

Recolved. That the earth is the Lord's, and that he hath given

namely: Resolved. That the earth is the Lord's, and that he hath gives

Resolved, That the earth is the Lord's, and that he hath given it to the Saints.

Resolved, That we are the Saints. [Laughter.]

If the doctrine of Popular Sovereignity was correct, the movement of Dorr was justifiable. He had no desire to read Mr. Douglas out of the Democratic party. It would give him great pleasure to have that Senator remain in the party. But where did he stand? Did he stand with that party? No. On this question, he stood side by side with Republican members, and against the Democrats, and yet this was a question vital to the safety of the Union isself. If he was out of the party, it was not because he was turned out, but because he had voluntarily walked out. [Laughter.]

Mr. PUGH (Ohio) asked whether Mr. Brown be-lieved that the people of Kansas could alter their Con-stitution prior to 1864. He merely desired to ascertain the Senator's opinion.

the Senator's opinion.

Mr. BROWN admitted that sight, even if it had been declared on every page of that instrument that it shall not be altered. All be demanded was, that this right should be exercised under the forms of law, and not by mob violence.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) asked whether the Senator would admit that the Legislature could pass laws to change the Constitution.

Mr. KROWN replied that he had not expected to be asked to point out to the Republicans how the Con-

Mr. BROWN replied that he had not expected to be asked to point out to the Republicans how the Constitution could be changed, but he would tell them. If they have not already secured a unjority in the Legislature, when the next election comes on, let them go to the polls like quiet, respectable, orderly citizens, and elect their Legislature and their Governor. Then let the Legislature appears a day, when the people themselves can elect delegates to a Convention which shall change it.

The Legislature has no power to change a word or syllable or the Constitution, but it can appear a day when the people can assemble under the forms of law and elect a Convention which can change the Constitution, even against the words of the Constitution teelf.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) said that Mr. Brown told

Mr. Will.SON (Mass.) said that Mr. Brown told them in his speech yesterday that he loyed old wine better than old speeches. But he and that Senator differed in their taster. He (Mr. Wilson) loved old truths better than old wine. He was led to suppose from the declarations of that Senator, that they were to have nothing cld, stale and threadbare in his speech. They were to have something original, racy and brilliant, which would thrill the Senate, and bring down the calleties and senators. and brilliant, which would thrill the Senate, and bring down the galleries, and carry that name all over the country. He had listened to his speech, and he found it an ascertion of old errors, oft refuted in this chamber. There was only one declaration which had any originality about it. The Senators said that he did not want to make any converts on the other side of the chamber, and Mr. Wilson thought the result was precisely in accordance with that wish. He called attention to what he called palpable historical mistakes made by Mr. Brown, and in reply to the latter's assertion that the Republicans are sectional, asked what principle had they avewed which was not in the Consutation, the Declaration of Independence, and the grand old Ordinance of 1787, which had received the sanction of Washington, Jefferson, and all the Fathers of the Republic and all the great men of the country, North and South. He liked to read his old speeches, because he thought them sound in principle, correct in sentiment and accurate in facts, so that he could refer to them with safety. He referred to the statement of Henry C. Pate regarding Kanasa affairs, eaving that in eleven lines there were tweive absolute lies, and the law books of the Territory would show it. As to John Calhean, God never suffered to walk his green earth a man more richly deserving to die a traitor's death and to leave a traitor's name.

Mr. TOOMBS.—Tell him so to his feed. down the galleries, and carry that name all or

traitor's name.

Mr. TOOMBS—Tell him so to his face.

Mr. WILSON—I would on any proper occasion, and would rather say so to his face than behind his back. I am not afraid of horder-ruffianism. I can take care of myself; I'll try it at any rate.

Mr. WILSON alluded to the various Governors who Mr. Wilson alluded to the various Governors who went to Kansas. Like the prophets of old, who went to Karsal, they went out, cursing the people, but came back, blessing them. He would like to have the President go there, and he, no doubt, would come back like an honest man, declaring that the people of Krusas had been much abused and oppressed. In an examination of the election frauds, Mr. Wilson read a bet of fictilious voters at Kickapoo, embracing the sames of Seward, Bonton, Dunver, Greeley, Fremont and Bucharan among its distinguished names. This aused rough laughter. Mr. GREEN (Mo.) - How did Mr. Buchanan vote !

I.aughter.
Mr. WILSON—He voted for the Constitution with
Slavery. The Senator need not have taken the trouble

Savery. The Schaler need not have taken the trouble to ask me that question.

A VOICE—How did Seward vote?

Mr. WHASON—The Court does not say; but we all know now William H. Soward would have voted on that question. [Langhor.] Mr. Wilson said, as to the votes east at Kickapeo, Marysville, Delaware Crossing and Oxford, out of thirteen hundred at least twelve hundred were fraudulent. These were the votes which carried the Lecompton Constitution. Were Scrators prepared to sustain an instrument based on such monetrons frauds?

Mr. GREEN, h. reedy, and that he would never Mr. GREEN, in reply, said that he would never

nake use of his position to employ slanderous words system to the Linied States. To make charges of frand without proof was slander and colourny. He deprecated further delate, and desired the Massage to be referred.

e Message to be referred.

Mr. FESSENDEN wanted to know whether it was the design of the Committee of Territories to take tes-timony in respect to those charges of francis.

Mr. GRELN replied: As one of the members of that Committee, he could not state what they would

definitively do; but he would undertake to say that they would do justice to the whole subject, and would be guided by any directions the Sanata might think proper to give. He had sat still from day to day, hearing these charges against the people of Misseuri, when those who make them dare not attempt to sustain them. Let the facts be investigated. We are begging for an investigation. If the Cammittee shall not believe that right, low, he tice and consider tional government would not justify the admission of